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TITLE:

HEAT CONDUCTING ELECTRIC INSULATING SHEET AND

ITS

MANUFACTURE

PUBN-DATE:

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INVENTOR-INFORMATION: NAME KASHIDA, SHU TSUCHIDA, TOMIYOSHI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD

N/A

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ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain a <u>heat conducting</u> electric insulating sheet with high <u>heat conductivity</u> by forming <u>silicone</u> rubber layers containing a different <u>heat conducting</u> inorganic filler material on one <u>face or both faces</u> of a mesh-shaped electric insulator filling-processed with a <u>silicone</u> rubber filling processing agent containing a <u>heat conducting</u> inorganic filler material.

CONSTITUTION: Filling processing is applied to a mesh-shaped electric

insulator with a <u>silicone</u> rubber filling processing agent 2 containing a <u>heat</u> <u>conducting</u> inorganic filler material, then a <u>silicone</u> rubber layer 4 containing a <u>heat conducting</u> inorganic filler material different from the above on one <u>face or both faces</u> of an unvulcanized mesh-shaped electric insulator filling layer 3, and the mesh-shaped electric insulator filling layer 3 and the <u>silicone</u> rubber layer 4 are concurrently vulcanized. The silicone rubber layer 4 is satisfactorily stuck to the mesh-shaped electric insulator filling layer face, and an electric insulating sheet with high heat conductivity can be efficiently manufactured.

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匈発明の名称 熱伝導性電気絶縁シート及びその製造方法

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⑫発 明 者 樫 田 周 群馬県安中市磯部2丁目13番1号 信越化学工業株式会社

シリコーン電子材料技術研究所内

⑫発 明 者 土 田 富 義 群馬県安中市磯部2丁目13番1号 信越化学工業株式会社

シリコーン電子材料技術研究所内

⑪出 願 人 信越化学工業株式会社

砂代 理 人 弁理士 小島 隆司

東京都千代田区大手町2丁目6番1号

明 細 曹

1.発明の名称

熱伝導性電気絶縁シート及びその製造方法 2. 特許請求の範囲

1. 熱伝導性無機充填剤を含有したシリコーンゴム目止め処理剤で目止め加工した網目状電気絶縁体の片面又は両面に、上記充填剤と異なる熱伝導性無機充填剤を含有したシリコーンゴム層を形成してなることを特徴とする熱伝導性電気絶縁シート。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

産業上の利用分野

本発明は、発熱性電子部品を放熟フィンや金属製放熱板に取り付ける際に用いる絶縁性放熱シート等として好適に利用される安価でかつ熱伝導性に優れた熱伝導性電気絶縁シート及びその製造方法に関する。

従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする問題点

従来、パワートランジスタ,サイリスタ,弦流器或いはトランス等の発熱性電子部品は、使用時に熱を発生するため、これら発熱性部品からの熱を放熱フィンや金属放熱板により放熱することが行なわれているが、この場合これらの間に熱伝導性電気絶縁体をシート状に介在させることが必要である。

この熱伝導性電気絶縁シートとしては、シリコーンゴムに石英、アルミナ、窒化硼素等の熱伝導性無機充填剤を添加したシリコーンゴム組成物を シート状に成形加張したものが主に使われている。

また、熱伝導性電気絶縁シートの機械的強度の

しかし、上記カレンダー加工法は、工程中に網目状絶縁体に引張りや引裂き等の応力がかかるため、網目状絶縁体の破損によるトラブルが発生し易く、またコーティング法はシリコーンゴム組成物溶解液が網目状絶縁体の網目から溶出して作業上好ましくないという問題点がある。

そこで、これら網目状絶縁体の破損や溶解液溶

填剤と、この目止め加工された網目状電気絶縁体の片面又は両面に積層されるシリコーンゴム層の 熱伝導性無機充填剤とを互に異なるものにした場合、これら両熱伝導性無機充填剤として互に同一 のものを使用した場合に比較して熱抵抗が低くなり、高い熱伝導性が得られることを知見した。

更にこの場合、然伝導性無機充填剤を含有したシリコーンゴム目止め処理剤で目止め加工された未加硫の網目状電気絶縁体と、その片面又は両面に破層される上記熱伝導性無機充填剤と異なる熱伝導性無機充填剤を含有するシリコーンゴム層とを同時加硫することにより、上記の目止め加工された網目状電気絶縁体とシリコーンゴム層との接着性が向上することを知見し、本発明をなすに至った。

従って、本発明は、熱伝導性無機充塡剤を含有したシリコーンゴム目止め処理剤で目止め加工した網状状電気絶縁体の片面又は両面に、上記充塡剤と異なる熱伝導性無機充塡剤を含有したシリコーンゴム圏を形成してなることを特徴とする熱伝

しかしながら、上記方法で得られる然伝導性電気絶縁シートの熱伝導性はいずれも十分とは言い難く、更に熱伝導性に優れた熱伝導性電気絶縁シート及びその製造方法の開発が望まれる。

問題点を解決するための手段及び作用

本発明者らは上記事情に鑑み、熱伝導性の高い 熱伝導性電気絶縁シートを得るため鋭意検討を重 ねた結果、網目状電気絶縁体の目止め加工に用い るシリコーンゴム目止め処理剤の熱伝導性無機充

以下、本発明につき更に詳しく説明する。

本発明に係る熱伝導性電気絶縁シート1は、第 1,2図に示したように、熱伝導性無機充填剤を 含有してなるシリコーンゴム目止め処理剤2で目 止め加工した網目状電気絶縁体3の片面(第1図) 又は両面(第2図)に、上記充填剤と異なる然伝導 性無機充填剤を含有してなるシリコーンゴム層4 を形成したものである。

ここで、網目状電気絶縁体は、ガラスクロス、 高分子材料からなる各種クロスなど種々の電気絶 緑性を有する材料で形成し得るが、特に強度の点 からガラスクロスを使用することが好ましい。

更に、上記電気絶縁材料を用いて網目状構造を 有する電気絶縁体を形成する場合、使用目的等に 応じて網目間隔や厚みを調整し得るが、網目状電 気絶縁体の厚みは 0.2 m以下とすることが選ま しく、 0.2 mより厚いと熱伝導性が低下する場 合がある。

と共に、ゴム弾性が減少して発熱性電子部品の放 熱体との接触が不十分となり、その結果熱伝導効 果が減少する場合がある。

また、シリコーンゴム層を形成するためのシリコーンゴム組成物には、その他の成分として所定量の加硫剤もしくは架構剤及び反応触媒が配合され、加えて必要に応じてシリカ等の補強性フィラー、加工助剤、難燃化剤、硬化制御剤、密着向上剤、着色防止剤等を添加することができる。

而して、本発明の熱伝導性電気絶縁シートは、 上記網目状電気絶縁体の目止め加工に使用するシ リコーンゴム目止め処理剤の第1の熱伝導性無機 充填剤と上記シリコーンゴム層の第2の熱伝導性 無機充填剤とで互に異なる種類の熱伝導性無機充 填剤を用いる。

この場合、第1又は第2の充填剤として2種以上の充填剤を使用し、第2又は第1の充填剤が1種である場合、後者の第2又は第1の充填剤は前者の第1又は第2の2種以上の充填剤の全てとその種類が相違するもので、また第1及び第2の充

更に、 α気総縁体の目止め処理剤及びシリコーンゴム層に用いる熱伝導性無機充填剤には熱伝導性が良好な無機粉体が好適に使用され、具体的にはアルミナ,酸化マグネシウム,酸化亜鉛,炭化ケイ素,窒化アルミニウム,窒化弱素, 黒鉛, 石英等の1種を単独で又は2種以上を混合して用いることができるが、特に価格や性能の点から石英,アルミナ,窒化弱素等が好適に使用される。

なお、熱伝導性無機充填剤の配合比は、目止め 処理剤及びシリコーンゴム層それぞれに応じて適 宜選定されるが、好ましい配合比は熱伝導性無機 充填剤の種類によってそれぞれ異なり、シリコー ンゴム成分100部(重量部、以下同様)に対する 各然では類の好ましい配合はは、シリコする 各然でアルミナ、窒化アルミニウムの場合は100~ グー1200部であり、窒化無機充填剤の配合は300 ~1200部であり、強化無機充填剤の配合とが 上記範囲より少ない過ぎると得られるシリコト れがあり、逆に多過ぎると得られるシリコーン ム成形体の機械的強度及び電気絶縁性が低

域剤としてそれぞれ 2 種以上のものを使用する場合においても、充填剤の全ての種類が相違するものを使用する。

なお、第1の充填剤と第2の充填剤とは、その 粒径や配合量は同じであっても相違していてもよ い。

また、シリコーンゴム圏を第2図のように目止め加工された電気絶縁体の両面に2層設ける場合、これら両シリコーンゴム圏の充填剤は互に同じであっても異なっていてもよく、その粒径や配合量、更にシリコーンゴム成分なども同一又は相違するものとして選択し得るが、製造性の点からは同じシリコーンゴム組成物をもって両シリコーンゴム層を形成することが好ましい。

なおまた、電気絶縁体の目止め処理剤中のシリコーンゴム成分とシリコーンゴム層のシリコーンゴム層のシリコーンゴム成分とは互に異なるものを使用することもできるが、同じシリコーンゴム成分を用いることが目止め加工された電気絶縁体とシリコーンゴム層との接着性の点から推賞される。

本発明の熱伝導性電気絶縁シートを製造する場合は、熱伝導性無機充填剤を含有してなるシリコーンゴム目止め処理剤を使用して網目状電気絶縁体目止め加工を施した後、未加磁状態の網目状電気絶縁体目止め層の片面又は両面に上と異なる熱伝導性無機充填剤を含有してなるシリコーンゴム層を形成し、次いで網目状電気絶縁体目止め層とシリコーンゴム層とを同時に加強することが好ましい。

ここで、網目状電気絶縁体の目止めは、目止め 処理剤をトルエン、キシレン、酢酸エチル、トリ クロルエチレン、テトラクロルエチレン等の有機 溶剤に溶解分散し、この処理液中に網目状電気絶 緑体を浸漬後圧着する通常の方法で行なうことが できる。

また、シリコーンゴム層を積層する方法は、上述のコーティング法、カレンダー加工法等の通常の方法を採用することができ、シートの種類などに応じて好適な方法で行なうことができる。なお、シリコーンゴム層をコーティング法で積層する場

網目状電気絶縁体面にシリコーンゴム層を積層し、 次いでこれらを同時加強するものであり、この場合、加硫条件はシリコーンゴム成分や加磁剤の 磁類によって異なるが、120~200℃で5~ 30分間程度加熱するという条件が好適に採用される。

発明の効果

以上説明したように、本発明の熱伝導性電気絶縁シートは、熱伝導性が高く、発熱性電子部品と放熱フィンや金属放熱板との間に介在させるなどして幅広く利用することができる。更に、本発明製造方法によれば、網目状電気絶縁体目止め層面にシリコーンゴム層が良好に接着し、上記熱伝導性の高い電気絶縁シートを効率良く、経済的に有利に製造することができる。

以下、実施例と比較例を示し、本発明を具体的に説明するが、本発明は下記実施例に制限されるものではない。

なお、下記の例において、部は重量部を示す。 【実施例,比較例】 合は、目止め処理法と同様にトルエン等の有機溶 剤を用いてシリコーン組成物を溶解し、適宜な機 度のコーティング用液を調製することができる。

本発明製造方法においては、網目状電気絶縁体に目止め加工を施した後、上述したようにシリコーンゴム目止め処理剤を加硫しないまま、かかる

ビニル基を 0.05 モル%含有するゴム状ジメチルポリシロキサン100部と加硫剤として 2,4 ージクロロベンゾイルパーオキサイド 2.0部とからなるシリコーンゴムと、窒化硼素及びアルミナ、窒化アルミニウム、石英を用いて、第1表に示す組成の組成物 1~ Vを調整した。

第 1 表

		榲		成		物	
柤		ı	П	ш	TV.	V	
	シリコーンゴム	100	100	100	100	100	
成	宜化砌 隶	150	_	-	- ,	100	
_	アルミナ	-	1000	600	600	-	
部	強化アルミニウム	-	-	200	-	100	
	石英		_	_	300	-	

次いで、第1表に示す組成物100部をトルエン100部に溶解したものをそれぞれ処理被として使用して以下に示す方法でガラスクロスに目止

め処理を行なった後、コーティング法又はカレン ダーロールによるシート分出し法により第2回に ・ 示す如きガラスクロス目止め層の両面にそれぞれ シリコーンゴム層を形成した熱伝導性シリコーン ゴムシートを得た。

く目止め処理方法〉

厚み 0 . 1 mの ガラスクロスを処理液に第2表の通り疫債して 2 本ロールで圧着した後、70℃で10分間乾燥して溶剤を除去し、シリコーンゴムが未加硫状態の目止め処理を行なった。目止め 量は55g/㎡であった。

くコーティング方法〉

処理被を第2表の通りパーコーターにて未加破ガラスクロス目止め層の一面にコーティングし、60℃の熱風赤外線ドライヤーで溶剤を除去した。次に、目止め層の他面も同様にコーテイング処理し、ガラスクロス目止め層の両面にシリコーンゴム層を形成した。

これを170℃で15分間熱加硫して、熱伝導 性シリコーンゴムシートを得た。

したときに両者の温度差を測定し、印加した消費 電力から熟抵抗値(セ/W)を求めた。

くガラスクロスとシリコーンゴム層との密着性拠 -定方法>

加硫後の熱伝導性シリコーンゴムシートのガラスクロス部分とシリコーンゴム層部分の間を両手で引張り、密着の程度を調べた。なお、両手で引張った時に両部分が簡単に刺れる場合を不良とし、その他の場合を良好と判定した。以上の結果を第2表に示す。

くカレンダーロールによるシート分出し方法〉

第1 表の組成物を第2 表の通り3 本カレンダーロールにて未加硫ガラスクロス目止め層の一面上に分出しを行なった。

次に、目止め層の他面も同様に分出しを行ない、 ガラスクロス目止め層の両面にシリコーンゴム層 を形成した。

これを170℃で15分間熱加硫して、熱伝導 性シリコーンゴムシートを得た。

得られた熱伝導性シリコーンゴムシートの厚さ、 熱抵抗、ガラスクロスとシリコーンゴム層との密 着性を測定した。なお、熱抵抗及び密着性の測定 は以下の方法で行なった。

く熱抵抗御定方法〉

湖定用シートをパワートランジスタ(2SD2 17,TO-3型、日本電気(株)社製)と放熱器 (YWA-L 120型、オーエス(株)社製)の間 に装着し、5㎏のトルクで固定した。これに直流 電流4A、電圧7Vを印加し、20分経過後、放 熱器とトランジスタとの間の温度が平衡状態に違

	젊	異様の	報	戦府部在ツ	ココーン	乾仮説在シリコーンゴムシートの物在
	目止め用租成物	コーティング用組成的	ゼアンダー 分出用組収数	シートの耳み (国)	数 粧 抗 (て/W)	ガラスクロスとシリコ ーンゴム層との弦着性
夹施例1	-	п	1	0.44	06.0	政
. 2		ı	8	0.45	0.85	•
60	_	1	日	0.44	0.00	•
4	-	1	2	0.44	0.95	•
s S	=	_	1	0.45	0.45	•
9	. =	۸.	ı	0.46	0.50	•
. 7	>	1	п	0.45	0.80	•
8	>	ı	2	0.45	0.95	
比较例1	=	0	1	0.45	1.20	
2	-	ı		0.46	1.15	•
3*	_	=	1	0.44	0.80	やや不良

比較例3*:組成物1を用いて目止め処理後、170℃で10分間目止め処理剤を加減し、 次いで組成物1をコーティングし、組成物1を加減した。

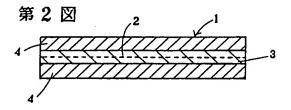
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4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1 図及び第2 図はそれぞれ本発明の一実施例 に係る熱伝導性電気絶縁シートを示す断面図である。

- 1…熱伝導性電気絶縁シート、
- 2…目止め処理剤、
- 3 …網目状電気絶縁体、
- 4 … シリコーンゴム層。

出願人 信 越 化 学 工 荣 株式会社 代理人 弁理士 小 島 隆 旬 第1図 2 3



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HEAT CONDUCTING ELECTRIC INSULATING SHEET AND ITS MANUFACTURE [Netsudendosei denki zetsuenshiito oyobi soho seizohoho]

Shu Kashida, et al.

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INVENTOR	(72):	KASHIDA, SHU; TSUCHIDA, TOMIYOSHI.
APPLICANT	(71):	SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD.
TITLE	(54):	HEAT CONDUCTING ELECTRIC INSULATING SHEET AND ITS MANUFACTURE
FOREIGN TITLE	[54A]:	Netsudendosei denki zetsuenshiito oyobi soho seizohoho

- 1. Name of this Invention

 HEAT CONDUCTING ELECTRIC INSULATING SHEET AND ITS MANUFACTURE
- Claim(s)
- [1] Heat conducting electric insulating sheet comprising a silicone rubber layers containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material formed on one face or both faces of a mesh-shaped electric insulator filling-processed with a silicone rubber filling processing agent containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material which is different from the heat conducting inorganic filler material of the silicone rubber layers.
- [2] Production method of heat conducting electric insulating sheet comprising a step of applying filling processing to a mesh-shaped electric insulator with a silicone rubber filling processing agent containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material, a step of forming a silicone rubber layer containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material different from the above on one face or both faces of an unvulcanized mesh-shaped electric insulator filling layer, and a step of concurrently vulcanizing the mesh-shaped electric insulator filling layer and the silicone rubber layer.

Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

Detailed Explanation of this Invention [Industrial Field]

This invention pertains to an inexpensive heat conducting electric insulating sheet having excellent heat conductivity effectively used as an insulating heat-radiating sheet, etc. applied when a heat-generating electronic part is mounted onto a heat-discharging fin or metallic heat-radiating plate. Also, this invention pertains to the production method of heat conducting electric insulating sheet thereof.

[Conventional Technology and Problems to be Solved by this Invention]

Conventionally, heat-generating electronic parts, such as power transistor, thyristor, rectifier, transistor, etc. generate heat when used. Therefore, heat from these heat-generating parts is released using a heat-discharge fin or metallic heat-radiating plate. In this case, a heat- conducting electric insulating body shaped as a sheet is placed between these parts.

The most commonly used heat-conductive electric insulating sheet is prepared by molding a silicone rubber composition containing a heat-conductive inorganic filler, such as quartz, alumina, boron nitride, etc. into a sheet and vulcanizing the sheet.

Moreover, in order to increase the mechanical strength of a heat-conductive electric insulating sheet, a mesh-shaped insulator is often used. Example is a heat-conductive electric insulating sheet having a silicone rubber layer on one side or both sides of

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mesh-shaped insulator. As a material of mesh-shaped insulator, glass cloth is most commonly used for its excellent insulating property, strength, and low price. To laminate a silicone rubber layer on the mesh-shaped insulator which is typically a glass cloth, a mesh-shaped insulator is continuously supplied to a calendar roller, on which a silicone rubber composition gradually discharged (hereafter, called as calendar process method), or a silicone rubber composition dissolved with a solvent, etc. is coated on the mesh-shaped insulator (hereafter, called as a coating method).

However, as the abovementioned calendar process method creates a stress, such as pulling and tearing, to the mesh-shaped insulator during the process, the problems associated with broken mesh-shaped insulator tend to occur. On the other hand, the coating method causes the melted silicone rubber composition liquid to elute out from the mesh of the mesh-shaped insulator, thereby resulting in low workability.

Therefore, as a new method capable of solving the problems of these calendar process method and coating method, after a mesh-shaped insulator is soaked in a filling-processing agent solution and pressed beforehand, a silicone rubber layer is formed on this filling-processed mesh-shaped insulator face using the abovementioned calendar process method or coating method. In this case, as a filling-processing agent, a material which has an insulating property, heat conductivity, and excellent adhesiveness to the

silicone rubber layer is suitably used, where normally, the material mainly consists of a silicone rubber and heat conductive inorganic filling agent which are same kinds as the silicone rubber layer raw materials.

However, the heat conductivities of heat-conductive electric insulating sheets obtained by both methods described above are not sufficient. Therefore, a heat-conductive electric insulating sheet having improved heat conductivity and its production method need to be developed.

[Method and Operation for Solving the Problems]

The developers of this invention investigated a method for producing a highly heat-conductive electric insulating sheet and discovered that, when the heat conductive inorganic filling agent of silicone rubber filling processing agent used for filling-processing a mesh-shaped electric insulator was different from the heat conducting inorganic filler material of the silicone rubber layer laminated on one face or both faces of a filling-processed mesh-shaped electric insulator, the heat resistance became lower than the case when the same material is used for both heat conducting inorganic filler materials. Thus, a high heat conductivity could be obtained.

Furthermore, in this case, by simultaneously vulcanizing the unvulcanized mesh-shaped electric insulator filling-processed with a silicone rubber filling-processing agent containing a heat conducting

inorganic filler material and the abovementioned silicone rubber layer containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material laminated on one face or both faces of the filling-processed mesh-shaped electric insulator, adhesiveness could be improved between the abovementioned filling-processed mesh-shaped electric insulator and silicone rubber layer. Hence, this invention was completed.

Therefore, this invention provides a heat conducting electric

insulating sheet comprising a silicone rubber layers containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material formed on one face or both faces of a mesh-shaped electric insulator filling-processed with a silicone rubber filling processing agent containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material which is different from the heat conducting inorganic filler material of the silicone rubber layers. Furthermore, this invention provides a production method of heat conducting electric insulating sheet comprising a step of applying filling processing to a mesh-shaped electric insulator with a silicone rubber filling processing agent containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material, a step of forming a silicone rubber layer containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material different from the above on one face or both faces of an unvulcanized mesh-shaped electric insulator filling layer, and a step of concurrently vulcanizing the mesh-shaped electric insulator filling layer and the silicone rubber layer.

Hereafter, this invention is further explained in detail.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the heat conductive electric insulation sheet 1 of this invention is prepared by forming a silicone rubber layer 4 containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material, on one face (Fig. 1) or both faces (Fig. 2) of mesh-shaped electric insulator 3 filling-processed with a silicone rubber filling-processing material 2 containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material which is different from the filler material included in the silicone rubber layer 4.

The mesh-shaped electric insulator can be made of a material having an electric insulation property, such as glass cloth, various kinds of cloths consisting of polymers, etc., where a glass cloth /67 is particularly preferred for its strength.

Furthermore, to prepare an electric insulator having a mesh-shaped structure using the abovementioned electric insulation material, the mesh space and thickness can be adjusted corresponding to the purpose of the producing device. However, the thickness of mesh-shaped electric insulator should be 0.2 mm or less. If the thickness exceeds 0.2 mm, the heat conductivity may worsen.

As the silicone rubber substance used as a silicone rubber layer and as the silicone rubber filling-processing material for filling-processing the electric insulator, any material may be used as long as it is vulcanizable, and is selectable corresponding to the vulcanizing method. For example, when vulcanizing using an organic

peroxide, dimethyl polysiloxane or dimethyl polysiloxane containing a vinyl radical is used. When vulcanization is conducted using dimethyl hydro diene polysiloxane containing a SiH radical as a bridging agent, and a white gold compound as a catalyst, dimethyl polysiloxane having at least two vinyl radicals is preferably used.

Furthermore, as the heat conducting inorganic filler material used as the filling-processing material of electric insulator and silicone rubber layer, inorganic powder having excellent heat conductivity is preferably used. Practical examples are alumina, magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, silicone carbide, aluminum nitrate, boron nitrate, black lead, quartz, etc. which can be used individually or mixed. Quartz, alumina, boron nitrate, etc. are particularly preferably used considering the price and capacity.

Also, the composition ratio of heat conducting inorganic filler material is determined corresponding to the filling-processing material and silicone rubber layer, wherein the preferred composition ratio is different depending on the kind of heat conductive inorganic filling material. The preferable composition ratio of each heat conducting inorganic filler material per 100 parts (weight parts, hereafter designates the same) of silicone rubber substance is 300 - 1200 parts in the case of quartz, alumina, and aluminum nitride; and 100 - 500 parts in the case of boron nitride. If the composition ratio of heat conducting inorganic filler material is less than the abovementioned range, heat conductivity may become insufficient. On

the other hand, an excessive amount lowers the mechanical strength and electric insulation property of the silicone rubber mold, also lowering the rubber elasticity to cause insufficient contact with the heat releasing material of the heat discharging electronic part, which may decrease the heat conductivity effect.

Moreover, as other components, specific amounts of vulcanizing agent or crosslinking agent and reaction catalyst are added to the silicone rubber composition for forming the silicone rubber layer.

In addition, if necessary, a reinforcement filler such as silica, process helper, flame retardant, hardening control agent, adhesion enhancer, coloring prevention agent, etc. may be added.

The heat conductive electric insulation sheet of this invention comprises two different kinds of heat conductive inorganic filling-processing materials, one for the first heat conducting inorganic filler material for the silicone rubber filling processing agent applied for filling-processing the mesh-shaped electric insulator and the other for the second heat conducting inorganic filler material for the silicone rubber layer.

In this case, at least two kinds of filling-processing materials must be used for the first and second applications. That is, if only one kind of material is used as the first filling-processing material, and plural materials are sued as the second filling-processing material, said one kind of material must be different from any of the plural materials of the second filling-processing material

(the same is true for the case when one kind of material is used as the second filling-processing material, and plural kinds are used as the first filling-processing material.) Furthermore, if both the first and second filling-processing materials consist of plural materials, every material in one group is different from the material in the second group.

The granular diameters and composition amounts of the first and second filling materials may be different or identical.

Furthermore, when a silicone rubber layer is provided on both sides of the filling-processed electric insulator as shown in Fig. 2, the filling materials in both layers may be identical or different.

Moreover, the granular diameters, composition amounts, and also silicone rubber compositions of the first and second filling materials may be different or identical. However, considering the productivity, an identical silicone rubber composition is preferably used for forming both silicone rubber layers.

In addition, the silicone rubber component in the fillingprocessing material of the electric insulator and the silicone rubber
component in the silicone rubber layer may be the same or different.

However, it is preferably the same material considering the
adhesiveness between the filling-processed electric insulator and
silicone rubber layer.

When manufacturing the heat conducting electric insulating /68 sheet, after filling-processing is applied to the mesh-shaped electric insulator using a silicone rubber filling processing agent containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material, a silicone rubber layer containing a heat conducting inorganic filler material which is different from the abovementioned material is applied on one side or both sides of the unvulcanized mesh-shaped electric insulator filling-processing layers. Then, the filling-processing layer of the mesh-shaped electric insulator and silicone rubber layer are preferably simultaneously vulcanized.

For filling-processing the mesh-shaped electric insulator, as in the case of regular technique, the filling-processing material is dissolved in an organic solvent (e.g., toluene, xylene, acetic acid ethyl, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, etc.), and the mesh-shaped electric insulator is soaked in this processing liquid and press-adhered.

Moreover, to laminate a silicone rubber layer, the regular method, such as the abovementioned coating method, calendar processing method, etc., may selected according to the type of sheet, etc. When the silicone rubber layer is laminated using a coating method, the silicone composition is dissolved using an organic solvent such as toluene in the same manner as described with the filling-processing method, so as to prepare a coating solution of appropriate concentration.

As described above, this invention uses mutually different heat conducting inorganic filler materials for the electric insulator filling-processing layer and silicone rubber layer. However, in this case, it is economically advantageous if the expensive boron nitride is used as the filling-processing layer, and inexpensive alumina is used for the silicone rubber layer. Furthermore, it is more advantageous if the filling material of the silicone rubber layer is selected according to the laminating method. The expensive boron nitride having excellent heat conductivity causes molecular structure changes when being exposed to the roller-kneading process and may lower its heat conductivity, and therefore, it is preferably used with a coating method. On the other hand, alumina, etc. which are inexpensive and have relatively excellent heat conductivity can be used for both the calendaring and coating methods.

In the case of production method based on this invention, after providing filling-processing to the mesh-shaped electric insulator, the unvulcanized filling-processing material of the silicone rubber is laminated to the mesh-shaped electric insulator. Then, these layers are simultaneously vulcanized. In this case, although it depends on the kinds of silicone rubber component and vulcanizing agent, the preferable vulcanizing condition is the heat process at 120 - 200°C for 5 - 30 minutes.

[Effect of this Invention]

As described above, the heat conducting electric insulating sheet of this invention has high heat conductivity and can be widely utilized (e.g., being placed between a heat-generating electronic part and heat-radiating fin/metallic heat releasing plate).

Furthermore, with the production method of this invention, the silicone rubber layer is strongly adhered to the surface of the filling-processed mesh-shaped electric insulator. Therefore, the abovementioned highly heat conductive electric insulation sheet can be efficiently, economically, and advantageously produced.

Hereafter, the operational examples and comparison examples are described so as to practically explain this invention. However, note that this invention is not limited to the following examples.

Also, note that parts used in the examples denote weight parts.

[Operational Examples, Comparison Examples]

Silicone rubber consisting of 100 parts of rubber-like dimethyl polysiloxane containing 0.05 mol% of vinyl radicals and 2.0 parts of 2,4-dichlorobenzoyl peroxide used as a vulcanizing agent, boron nitride, alumina, aluminum nitride, and quartz were used to prepare the compositions I - V shown in Table 1.

Table 1

		Composition					
omp		I	II	III	IV	v	
Lt.	Silicone rubber	100	100	100	100	100	
S)	Boron nitride	150	-	-	-	100	
	Alumina	-	1000	600	600	-	
lon	Aluminum nitride	-	-	200	-	100	
-	Quartz	-	-	-	300	-	

Next, 100 parts of each composition shown in Table 1 were dissolved in 100 parts of toluene to prepare processing liquids and used to filling-process a glass cloth using the method described below. Then, a coating or calendar-rolling method is used to gradually extruding the material into a sheet shape so as to form a silicone rubber layer on both sides of the filling-processing layer of the glass cloth. Thus, heat conducting electric insulating sheets were prepared.

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<Filling-processing Method>

A 0.1 mm thick glass cloth was immersed in a processing liquid as shown in Table 2 and press-adhered using two rollers and dried at 70°C for 10 min. to remove the solvent so as to perform unvulcanized filling-processing. The filling processing amount was 55 g/m^3 . <Coating Method>

The processing liquid was coated over one side of the unvulcanized glass cloth filling-processed layer as shown in Table 2 using a bar coater. Then, the solvent was removed by providing 60°C hot air using an infrared ray dryer. Next, the other face of the

filling-processed layer was coated to prepare a silicone rubber layer on both sides of the glass cloth filling-processed layer.

This material was vulcanized at 170°C for 15 minutes to prepare a heat conductive silicone rubber sheet.

<Gradual Extrusion to Form a Sheet Using a Calendar Roller>

The compositions shown in Table 1 were discharged on one surface of the unvulcanized glass cloth filling-processed layer using three calendaring rollers.

Next, the other surface of the filling-processed layer was coated in the same manner so that the silicone rubber layer could be formed on both sides of the glass cloth filling-processed layer.

The prepared layer was vulcanized at 170°C for 15 minutes to prepare a heat conductive silicone rubber sheet.

The thickness and heat resistance of obtained heat conductive silicone rubber sheet and the adhesiveness between the glass cloth and silicone rubber layer were measured. Note that heat resistance and adhesiveness were measured using the following method.

<Heat Resistance Measurement Method>

A measuring sheet was mounted between a power transistor (2SD217, TO-3 type, Nihon Denki) and heat-radiator (YWA-L, 120 type, OS) and fixed with 5 Kg torque. Then, a DC current 4A, 7 V, was impressed to this device for 20 minutes. Next, when the temperature between the heat-radiator and transistor reached its balanced state, the temperature gap of both parts was measured, and the heat

resistance value (°C/W) was obtained from the impressed power consumption.

<Adhesiveness Measuring Method for the Glass Cloth and Silicone
Rubber Layer>

After vulcanization, the glass cloth part of the vulcanized heat conductive silicone rubber sheet and silicone rubber layer part were manually pulled apart so as to examine the adhesiveness strength.

The result was rated as "unsatisfactory" when both parts were easily separated when pulled apart, and the rest of the cases were rated as "satisfactory". The test results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

	_	10	単数の	E &	動伝導性シ	リコーン	ゴムシートの物性
		日止の用 組成物	コーティング 用 顧 政 物	カレンダー 分出用組成物	シートの序み (m)	の様式	ガラスクロスとシリコ ーンゴム階との表着性
RAP	1	1	8 .		0.44	0.90	良 舒.
	2	. 1	_		0.45	0.85	19
	3	1	-		0.44	0.90	•
	4	ı		17	0.44	0.95	
	5		1	_	0.45	0.45	
	8	n '	V	_	0.46	0.80	,
*	7	v	_		0.45	0.90	•
,	8	V		N	0.45	0.95	•
比较色	1	<u> </u>	D	-	0.45	1.20	•
	2	В	_	ū	0.46	1.15	
	3.	1	lo	_	0.44	0.00	中中不良

Comparison example 3*: After performing filling-processing using composition I, the filling-processing material was vulcanized at 170°C for 10 minutes, to which the composition II was coated and vulcanized.

Key for Table 2:

				Physical characteristics of heat conductive silicone rubber sheet			
Operational	Filling- processing composition	Coating composition	Calendaring extrusion composition	Sheet thickness	Heat resistance	Adhesiveness between the glass cloth and silicone rubber layer Satisfactory	
example Comparison				<u> </u>			
example 1							
3						Unsatisfactory	

4. Simple Explanation of the Figures

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Figs. 1 and 2 are cross-sectional diagrams showing the heat conductive electric insulating sheets based on the operational examples of this invention.

Figure 1

Figure 2